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SOVIETS EXTEND USE OF FLUORESCENT LAMPS; BOOST OUTPUT OF ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

DEVELOP NEW FLUORESCENT TUBES -- Moscow, Nauka i Zhizn', Aug 51

About 25 years ago, Academician Sergey Ivanovich Vavilov suggested using the ultraviolet rays of mercury tubes with fluorescent substances to obtain visible radiation. Special types of glass, from which tubes were made, were the first fluorescent substances used for converting the ultraviolet radiations of mercury vapors into visible radiation. Later, luminescent powder crystals were used instead of special glass to produce light.

Under the general direction of Academician Vavilov, leader and founder of the Soviet school of fluorescence, work on fluorescent tubes was carried on in the following scientific research institutes: the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR; the All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute; the State Optical Institute; the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant; and the Svetotekhnik Plant.

Just before World War II, models of the new fluorescent tubes were made and handed over to the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant for production. Further improvements in the tubes were made by scientific workers and engineers of this plant.

Today, daylight, white-light, and warm-light fluorescent tubes are being produced.

Fluorescent tubes are widely used in coal mining because they provide safe illumination. These tubes will not ignite explosive mine gases. They are also used to illuminate the sorting and colorimetry shops of textile factories where the work requires exact daylight conditions.

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SHIP DAYLIGHT BULBS TO COAL MINES -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 25 Aug 51

The underground tunnels of many coal mines in the Donets Basin are brightly lighted by daylight bulbs made by the Cherkizovskiy Plant located in a suburb of Moscow.

Recently, the plant shipped the Donets Basin 25,000 bulbs with all the equipment necessary for their installation.

SHIPS ELECTRICAL FIXTURES TO CANAL PROJECTS -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 18 Oct 51

The Yerevan Electric Light Fixtures Plant, directed by A. Virabyan, has fulfilled its 1951 plan a month ahead of time in gross and quantity production. Labor productivity increased 15.6 percent [over 1950]; cost of production was lowered 18 percent; and 94.6 percent of all products produced were first class. In the first 9 months of 1951, 254,000 rubles were accumulated above the plan.

The plant produced and shipped, 18 days ahead of schedule, three large consignments of electric light fixtures to the Volga-Don and South Ukrainian canal projects.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 12 Oct 51

The Yerevan Electric Light Fixtures Plant is fulfilling each of its orders ahead of time with high-quality production. The plant has shipped 1,830 units of various electric light fixtures to the Volga-Don Canal project and 2,360 units to the South Ukrainian Canal project.

The plant recently received a second order to produce 1,500 light fixtures for the South Ukrainian Canal project. It has already shipped 5,000 of them, with the remainder to be sent in October and November.

Iron has replaced nonferrous metal in producing frames for light fixtures. A saving of 30,000 rubles a year has resulted from the change.

COMPLETES PLAN EARLY -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Nov 51

The Moscow Electric Bulb Plant produces daylight bulbs and has fulfilled its 10-month program ahead of schedule, producing millions of rubles worth of above-plan production. The plant has organized the series production of 23 types of new products.

The plant has saved 300,000 rubles since August by lowering the production cost of each operation. In the course of 10 months, it saved several hundred thousand rubles above the plan by lowering production costs.

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